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# Raymond Recorder



**RAYMOND**

A live town in a rich cultural and stock-raising district. A good place to make your home.

Vol. 31

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1932

No. 43

## Three Stakes Honor Wm. Clark

Perhaps one of the most impressive funeral services ever held in Stirling, was held over the remains of William Clark, one of Alberta's noted singers, which was held Friday, December 23rd, 1932. The three Stakes of Alberta, Taylor and Lethbridge, all did their part either by participation in the program or by attendance to show their appreciation and respect of deceased. The church was filled to capacity, and the services were conducted by Bishop A. E. Fawns.

Pres. Allen, the first speaker, found it difficult to express himself. As to him, William had always seemed a son, and he paid a fine tribute to his noble character and willingness to work.

Pres. Wood, of the Alberta Stake, in his sympathetic and understanding way, gave much comfort and hope to those who are left behind, and stated that he was certain that William was needed on the other side to lead and use his talents there.

The Stake Choir had charge of the singing, and their rendition of "Sometime We'll Understand" and "Oh My Father" seemed to lend just the proper spirit to the services, and their singing was added to by the Cello in the hands of Mr. Henderson of Lethbridge and the Violin played by Lief Erickson.

The closing number was "Go Home" sung by Mrs. Blanche and Mr. and Mrs. William Brandley sang "I'll Go Where You Want Me to Go."

A quartette composed of Miss Marion Proctor, Mrs. Wilford Brandley, William Sykes and Wilford Brandley, sang a special composition from the pen of William Sykes, and rendered to the tune of "The Teachers Work is Done". The words suited the occasion very well, and spoke the sentiments of Mr. Sykes, a pupil of Mr. Clark, who has himself gained recognition for his vocal work. The words of the song follow:

A change has come, and left behind; A sorrow rich with pain,  
A face and voice which we have loved, Now claims a higher plane.

We had not dreamed of death so cruel, So sudden with its sting,  
We thought to feel his presence more, To teach us how to sing.

This vacancy that death has brought, We know cannot be filled;  
Until the veil is thrust aside, And heav'n itself revealed.

And yet we feel our leader here, Will be a leader there,  
And stand before a heavenly choir, Of angels bright and fair.

We feel his help was needed there, We would not selfish be  
These bitter tears that we must shed, Are tears of memory.

While here he lived a life of love, A life of service, too;  
We feel that God has called him home, A greater work to do.

God grant that we may live such lives, That when our race is run;  
We too, may sit as we sat here, and with his choir be one.

That we may feel yet once again, That leadership so strong  
And sing for aye, sweet heavenly songs, There, with a heavenly throng.

The closing prayer was by Pres. Z. W. Jacobs of the Alberta Stake.

## New Year's Message From the Mayor

Raymond, Dec. 28th, 32.  
To the Many Ratepayers and Friends in Raymond:—

It affords me pleasure to extend my appreciation to all of you for the loyal support you have given me in my position as Mayor during the past year.

The year has been one that has given me much anxiety, and if any support you have been able to give has aided us in carrying on with any degree of success, the credit belongs to you, as without such support, I fully realize it would have been impossible to meet the many obligations we have faced, and carried on the work you entrusted to us.

We have tried some new measures, and in that we feel that the people have stood by loyally and made the measure one that is a benefit.

In trying to enforce our Tax collecting privileges, you have

responded loyally, and without complaint. We have fully realized the effort it has cost you to make your payments in the face of 25 cent wheat, and it has made it possible for us to reduce our heavy bank indebtedness because you have shown the desire to fully co-operate with us.

On behalf of the Council and employees, I extend to you our sincere thanks, and wish that the year 1933 may be one filled with richer blessings in the way of worldly goods, more funds with which to meet obligations, good health, and judgment to know how to carry on even though things may not meet our fullest expectations.

Wishing you a most "Happy and Prosperous New Year."

Most Sincerely,  
W. G. MEEKS,  
Mayor.

## Raymond Wins and Loses Friday

### The Question

The bells of Christmas chime again;  
The old year ends—the new comes in;  
Then up, thy record balance now  
And ask yourself as you onward go,  
"What have I done to make life complete?"  
To comfort the sad in their lone retreat?  
To lighten the burdens the weary bear,  
And with my smile give comfort and cheer  
To the trodden and downcast in their grief?  
To the sick and needy did you bring relief?  
Did you exhort to faith the doubting  
And gladden the heart of the dying?  
To all you knew give love unfeigned,  
Yet in all you've done has justice reigned?  
Just ask yourself as the New Year you greet,  
"What have I done to make life complete?"

L. E. Hancock

### News Notes

John Shafer, Singer Sewing Machine man of Lethbridge was in Raymond Wednesday.

Spend the last of 1932 and the first of 1933 at the Capitol—Preview 11 p.m. ("PALMY DAYS" with Eddie Cantor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Elder and family spent Christmas in Taber with relatives, going over on Saturday. Floyd Hawkins was in charge of the Service station while Joe was away.

Nearly 4,000 persons were killed in the States over the week-end, the Christmas holidays taking a heavy toll, and 54 being killed in a mine blast.

Mr. and Mrs. Welburn VanOrman spent Christmas holidays with relatives here, arriving from their school near Taber on Saturday afternoon.

Empty flumes at the Factory beet sheds make it plain that the campaign is drawing to a close. The siloed beets with the exception of about five dumps in the Taber-Barnwell district are all in, and the pile at the Factory will be started on soon. The outside force is being pared down steadily.

A tradeis to sway Canadian cattle for Russian oil, the cattle to be sold at 5 cents per pound, hides for 4 cents, and the oil to be purchased on a basis of 6 cents per gallon for gasoline. It is stated that Russia is ready to take 100,000 head of beef on the trade. No comment has been made yet by Government officials.

Miss Vivian Sheppard, one of the prominent young ladies of Raymond, was married on Thursday last to Mr. Kirtland G. Woolley of Magrath, Resident Wood officiating at the Alberta Temple. Both young people are well known here, especially Miss Sheppard, and her many friends wish her joy in her matrimonial journey, and congratulate the Garden City in having such a splendid young lady added to their membership.

The Raymond High School Basketball team made their standing in the League one win and one loss when they defeated the Lethbridge Collegiate by a score of 42—29 in their game last Friday night before a good crowd of fans.

Flashing a brand of ball decidedly better than when they met the Temple City squad the week previous, the locals soon had an edge over the visitors that meant victory, and strengthened the hopes of the fans in them as a runner up at least in this year's contest.

The Juniors of the local High playing against New Dayton did not fare so well and the visitors went home with the long end of a 27-12 score, after a game featured by fast clean playing.

The games were followed by a Dance and the Gym was well crowded with dancers until the closing strains of the last dance died away.

Tomorrow night the locals go to Magrath, and they will have a chance to show their stuff there against the snappy five of the Garden City.

### Raymond Beats Magrath Hockeyists

Before a good gallery of enthusiastic fans on Tuesday night last, Raymond took the Magrath puck chasers into camp to the tune of 3-2 in a game featured by good fast playing and well sweetened with combination passing and relaying that was a treat to watch.

Despite the fact that snow was falling during some periods of the game, the pace never slackened and the fans were on their toes during the full hour of play.

This puts Raymond one won and one lost, and one postponed game, as the tilt with Taber last week had to be postponed on account of illness of the Taber players.

The crowd Tuesday night seemed to augur well for good galleries at future games here which will help the brand of hockey played a great deal.

### News Notes

Gordon Brewerton of Cardston was here Wednesday.

Mrs. Annie Thompson gave a birthday dinner on Wednesday, and had her children as her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Cooper spent Christmas in Stirling with Mrs. Cooper's mother and family there.

### Funeral Services of Johnson Baby

Funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon at the Atwood home here, over the remains of the baby of Mr. and Mrs. O. Johnson, whose home is south of Raymond. A number of sympathizing friends were present to show their respects to the sorrowing parents and the principal speaker was James E. Meeks, who is very well acquainted with the family.

The first ward Bishopric had charge of the services. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the parents in their bereavement.

## Christmas Doings

In spite of all the talk of depression, the kiddies of the town had a great time at Christmas, and Jolly Old St. Nicholas found all of them with his bags of nuts, candy, oranges and toys of various kinds.

On Friday morning all of the lower grades in Public School had class parties and the children gave presents to one another. Then in the afternoon both boys and girls participated in the youngsters, and here Santa Claus appeared in person to dispense eats to the children, and amuse them with his fun and merriment.

Sunday forenoon, appropriate programs for the day were carried out in both the Sunday Schools, including songs, Christmas stories, and talks on the Life and Mission of the Savior.

The evening meetings in both wards were of a rich nature, the singing and sermons being reminders of Christmas and the Christmas spirit. Pres. Evans and Melvin I. Jones were speakers in the First Ward, and Elders T. O. and Louis King, the latter a recently returned missionary, were the speakers in the Second Ward, and all their by the good sized audiences in talks were immensely enjoyed each ward.

A novel sale was consummated at North Battleford last week, when a house and lot was sold, the terms of purchase being so many pigs, chickens, eggs and firewood, in lieu of the usual dollars and cents.

## Ice Carnival Is Poorly Attended

The Ice Carnival on Saturday night last only lacked one thing to make it a big success, and that was a better attendance. It was staged on a busy night, and while the management were disappointed, it is not discouraged regarding ice sports.

The ones who did attend had a great time, and are full of enthusiasm for the next event of similar character. The band was there and played a number of selections, and a full evening of fun and enjoyment was dished out to those who attended. It is to be hoped that next time a Carnival is staged the rink will be crowded and a greater interest built up in skating and ice sports.

### News Notes

RENEW YOUR RECORDER—SUBSCRIPTION NOW—

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Graham, Tuesday, Dec. 27th, a baby girl. Mother and daughter are doing nicely.

Plan NOW to attend the Preview Saturday at 11 p.m. of Eddie Cantor in "Palmy Days." FREE—Hudson's Bay Rainbow Blanket.

Asked to comment on Senate reform, Premier Brownlee stated that he would abolish the Upper House at Ottawa entirely, as he could see no need for it, when the House of Commons was the governing body. There is no Senate in the Provinces, and he could see no need for it in the Dominion House.

### "Money"

Two articles dealing with money matters were published in the last two issues of MacLean's Magazine. The articles were written by G. G. McGeer, K.C. Those who have read the articles cannot help but be impressed by the amazing power to create wealth that has been placed in the hands of the banks, and the extensive operations of the credit system used by these institutions.

For instance, Mr. McGeer points out that the bank currency is backed by only 40 per cent gold. In other words, when a miner comes down out of the hills with \$400 in gold dust, he takes it to the bank and gets \$400 in currency. The bank then issues \$1,000 in new currency. The bank then issues \$1,900 in new currency, \$600 of which is "created" by virtue of the power of the bank's charter. The miner gets \$400 for his months of toil, and the bank gets \$600 for taking the gold off his hands.

The credit system, explains Mr. McGeer, is the real cause of our financial troubles, and has brought financial chaos in our country. Here is the way it works.

Modern business is carried on by the credit system—by bank account and by cheque book. The credit system and cheque book method of doing business were developed by the banks when they learned that they did not require to hold more than 10 per cent. of legal tender cash to maintain the profitable business of banking. The banks learned that for every \$1000 on their books they required only \$100 to meet the cash demands of their customers.

Thus when they grant a loan of \$500 they need only \$50 cash to handle the loan. The customer is given \$500 (less interest) credit on his bank account, and he issues cheques against this amount to other customers of the bank, and they return the cheques to the bank for deposit to their credit account. According to past experience, only ten per cent. of the loan is required in cash. The bank needs only \$50 to make a \$500 loan, and draws interest on \$500.

Mr. McGeer says: "Christian men are shocked and their sense of decency and justice is outraged when they hear of usury in India that results in rates of twenty and thirty per cent. They forget that a banking system privileged to loan credit to the extent of nine times its

cash money wealth is practising the worst form of usury ever developed. An understanding of just how bad it is may be gleaned from the bankrupt condition of the government and trade of the countries where the credit dealers' gold standard private money system has been encouraged to thrive and prosper in the misguided belief that such a system was synonymous with a sound money policy. That system of usury explains why Canadian banks, with a paid-up capital of 44 million dollars, after paying dividends of from 12 to 15 per cent, still possess a reserve account of 160 millions. It explains the world economic crisis. It also explains the world's interest-bearing debts, and the credit dealer's loyalty to the gold standard. Under such a system it should not be a matter of wonder that everyone has gone broke except the bankers and their allies, the stock gamblers. — The Passano Mail.

### GOODRICH CHEMIST HONORED

Kitchener, Ont., Dec. 17—According to word received from Mr. E. S. Sargeant, vice president and General Manager of Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd. of Kitchener, George Oenslager of the B. F. Goodrich Co. laboratories at Akron, Ohio distinguished chemist of the rubber industry, has been awarded the Perkin Medal for 1933. It is given annually for the most valuable work in applied chemistry and regarded as one of the highest honors which can be bestowed on an American chemist.

Oenslager's selection is based on the pioneering work he has accomplished for the rubber industry on organic accelerators as well as other chemical research contributions.

Chemical research work on organic accelerators alone has brought a saving of at least \$50,000,000 a year to motorists, it has been estimated.

Starting research on that problem in 1906, it was Oenslager's untiring effort that resulted in the use of organic compositions as accelerators of vulcanization. Hundreds are now known in the industry with dozens in daily use.

These permitted tires and other rubber goods to be vulcanized in only a fraction of the time formerly required. They brought about greater life to tires and all other rubber products a progressive march which has been continued by Oenslager and other research chemists. Oenslager will be presented



# The Raymond Recorder

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J. H. HOLT, Editor and Prop.

Not political. Partisan only in the interests of Raymond and district.  
Advertising rates on application.

## ALL HAIL THE NEW BORN YEAR

This issue of the Recorder will practically write finish to the year 1932. Regrets of the past are a waste of time. The race for 1932 is run, the page is full, and we cannot change what has been during the past.

While the year has brought many disappointments, it has also offered many opportunities for valuable lessons, and there has been much gained in the school of experience, which after all, is the only teacher whose lessons we are apt to take seriously. The year closes with world conditions in a serious condition of unrest and dissatisfaction. The problem of unemployment is worrying the nations of the world, and the spirit of dictating that many of the unemployed exhibit is a serious threat to the peace and harmony of the world. War debt settlement is vexing the leaders of nations, and in all phases of private and public life there is manifest a spirit of uncertainty, doubt and fear, that is anything but desirable.

While as a nation our government is wrestling with these vexatious problems, what are we planning for the future to meet the extraordinary conditions in which we find ourselves? With the price of wheat at the lowest level in history, and with prices for all farm produce at the lowest ebb in years, what shall we do as a nation to carry on? It would appear that the question of ever carrying on in the old system of selling everything for cash and using the cash as a medium of exchange would have to be considerably changed or else abandoned, and the system of barter introduced again. A bushel of wheat makes as much flour and as many loaves of bread now as ever before; and there is just as much value from a consuming standpoint in livestock and

farm produce as ever, and more people than ever anxious to obtain these things. But, the bogey appears to be the cornering of the world's wealth by the few, and the poverty and suffering of the many as a result.

There is much radicalism now abroad, and while it may take something of this sort to effect the change, still, an extreme flop to the other side of the circle would have practically the same unbalancing consequences as the conditions under which we are laboring at present. The path of safety would seem to be the path of steadiness and sensible caution.

We are not of the opinion that we should resign ourselves to our fate without a struggle nor a protest. Nor do we favor leaving things to work themselves out. There is much that can be accomplished as individuals to hew a path out of the wilderness to a point of better vantage. For years we have been led by very few, and we have practically quit thinking for ourselves. When our neighbor has done a thing, we have followed suit, not always because we thought it best, but because we had a pattern to follow that took no thought on our part. We can look back now and see some of the mistakes we have been led into, but this sight now, does not repair the damage. Year after year we have become more interdependent, not only locally, provincially and nationally, but internationally as well. It is not possible that this is the appropriate time for a change.

It may not be the best ideal in the world to encourage a system where each family would be an independent unit in the community, regardless of everything else. It may sound foolish to talk of weaving our own yarn and manufacturing our own clothes. Of making our own butter, cheese, etc., and of doing all of our own canning, and it may be a poor policy to depart from the present system but what will be the outcome of the present lack of balance. We see sheep men selling wool for four and five cents a pound, and paying up to \$335 for a suit of clothes. Flour at \$1.75 per 100 pounds and higher, and wheat at 19 and 20 cents per bushel. How long can it keep up?

Probably, not because we like

## HALL'S BARBER SHOP

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MARCELLING, ..... 50c.  
Finger Waving, (Dried) ..... 50.  
Finger Waving, (Not Dried) ..... 40c.  
— SEE MRS. HOLT —  
At Hall's Barber Shop Phone 165

## Fairbairn and Clarke

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS  
Of Lethbridge will be at Raymond each Tuesday afternoon until further Notice

## DRAYING

ALL KINDS OF TEAM WORK

See A. TERRY  
or Phone No. 1

## News Notes

RENEW YOUR RECORDER SUBSCRIPTION NOW

Gerald Snow, who is teaching school near Manyberries, is spending the Yuletide vacation with friends and relatives here.

The X Ray examination of Miss Gladys Linkous' hip showed a couple of bones cracked, but none broken; and while she will be in bed for some time, she is making satisfactory progress and it will only be a matter of time until she is alright again.

it, but because it is the only way out, we will be forced to be more dependent upon ourselves. Raising our own living, and getting sidelines that will pay the running expenses, and not being solely dependent up grain and field crops for a living, would no doubt be a good aim for the New Year, and an aim that in time to come would lead us out of our present troubles. Think it over.

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## Technocracy's Stop!

### Look! Listen!

(By Edmund B. Chaffee)

A member of the staff of the New York Herald-Tribune, Wayne W. Parrish, has shown not only commendable enterprise, but social vision in making it possible for some of the ministers in New York City to get acquainted with Technocracy. It is true that many of those invited to the meeting in the Engineering Society building the other night didn't know what it was all about, but a hundred and fifty or more had enough curiosity to come. And there for more than two hours they listened to men who have more facts about our present economic order than any other group in this country or probably in the world. And they came away stunned.

But what is technocracy? It is merely a built-in word applied to those lives by a group of engineers who for the past ten or twelve years have been devoting their lives to the painstaking gathering of facts and figures about human society since the coming of the industrial revolution. In the original group of Technocracy there were such giants as Charles W. Steinmetz, the electrical genius; Thorstein Veblen, the non-conformist; and Frederick Lee Ackerman, the architect and other like caliber. The work has been centered in Columbia University in the department of industrial engineering, although not directly under its auspices. As a result of this patient gathering of facts and this close analysis of what these facts reveal, and with the opportunity to draw upon the best minds in history and science, this group of technicians is able for the first time to give something like a comprehensive statement of the problem actually faced by western civilization. So much so that it is only now that they are beginning to let the public know what this present slow-down of the industrial machine really means.

#### Peril by Production

And what do these technicians tell us? With endless illustration they point out that in the last hundred and fifty years there has been more advance in our power to do work, to make goods, than in all previous seven thousand years of social history. During this brief period we have in the words of Dr. How and Scott, the former engineer and technician for General Motors who is now director of Technocracy, multiplied the original output of the world by an engine by 9,000,000 as expressed in a modern car. And still more astounding to the most of us, the present standard of living, or the 2,700,000 of the 2,000,000 increase has come within the last thirty years.

But, by the change in another word, the Technocracy group declares that "the industrial order of the world is in a state of chaos and the Middle Ages is needed in organizing a new order of the world's surface and utilizing such means to obtain the maximum physical and mental well-being of the individual. These limitations are described that the modern limits were from 1,000 to 2,000 K. C. of the human assumption now exist. We have no instance in previous social history of an economic economy exceeding the limits. Social mechanics remained in this order of magnitude until the arrival of technology today. (North America) has reached an economic condition of 10,000 K. C. of the human capacity. It is time to let the full strength of this stupendous fact set before us we can understand why we are having such difficulty in making institutions which were formed in a totally different economic situation meet the needs of the era into which we have catapulted.

#### The Machine

Glance at a few of the details the engineers told the ministers. In machines and up until 1929, the world had produced 100 million automobiles. In 1929, the world had produced 10 million automobiles. In 1929, the world had produced 10 million automobiles. In 1929, the world had produced 10 million automobiles.

dustury there was practically the same total employment in 1929 as in 1887 but the output in 1929 was nearly ten times as great. The new Corning machine for the making of electric lamps produces 442 bulbs per minute and displaces the 10,000 men of a decade or a decade and a half ago. In 1929 the railroad employees of this and it is significant to note that about 560,000 employees using the latest type of machinery can carry all the 1929 business of the American railroads.

An electrically controlled device will do away with the need for accountants and operation of gasoline filling station chains. The machine keeps a record of each sale at any number of stations, subtracts the amount of gasoline and oil on hand and carries the figures through to a complete total, moreover price changes will be registered immediately in every station unit by the mere pressing of a button by the manager in a central office. A new machine has been installed in the central west to do the work of a sheet rolling mill. It can be operated and controlled by twelve men. Machines for the manufacture of cigarettes have been stepped up in the last two years from a production of 500 or 600 per minute to 25,000 or 26,000. And so the story goes. Machines displacing more and more men. In fact it is understood that a factory for the production of rayon yarn is nearly completed which will be entirely automatic with production carried on 24 hours a day without a worker in the plant.

With such facts as these in mind—and there are hundreds of others—one can understand why Dr. Scott and his fellow "technocrats" maintain that even were we to start production tomorrow at the 1929 peak we could do it with 55 per cent of the working force of that year. Nor is it a refutation to say that there have always been men displaced by machines from the dawn of the machine age to the present, but that other industries have promptly absorbed this surplus. These technologists reply by saying that all that was true for a time but it is no longer true.

In the early days of this mighty technological advance machinery and equipment could be only by hand tool methods and so large numbers could be re-employed. Today the development of a new industry "does not mean any considerable increase in national employment except temporarily in the industrial formative stages. The moment the new industry reaches the state of organization defined as complete mechanization, employment drops sharply and always tends to decrease further. The production of new equipment for a new industry means no great change in the numbers employed in machine tool fabrication since the same process of mechanization has occurred in this field as elsewhere. To put it in the vernacular, we can no longer kid ourselves that this matter of technological unemployment will somehow take care of itself. As Phillip C. Staples, vice president of the Bell Telephone Co., told his associates at a luncheon in Philadelphia recently, "Of the hundreds of thousands of people in Philadelphia out of work today, thousands and thousands of them are never going back to work."

What is the Way Out? Here then is the situation: the last more technological advance in the last 150 years than in all previous recorded history. More such advance in the last twenty-five years than in the rest of the 150, and probably more advance in the last half dozen years than in the rest of the 150. The tempo is increasing and the speed is accelerating. Our intellectual and spiritual breath is being choked. We have tried deflation. We have put that particular "shot" into our arm. We will try the reverse process of inflation. That morphine may help us for a brief moment but the old ache will come back, the old malady will remain. There isn't any remedy under what Technocracy

describes as the "Price System". Fascism will not help us. Neither communism nor socialism will save us. What, then, is the remedy? How are we going to control these machines which our brains have created?

This question, which the clergyman most naturally asked, the spokesmen for technocracy refused to answer. They insist, however, that they have a solution for the problem they have thus so devastatingly stated. They will give their answer in due season. Perhaps they are right in this, for after all there is little point in giving answer to the American public until that public knows what the question really is that it wants answered. Most of us were convinced the other night that our engineering brethren have the knowledge which may show a way out—and convinced also that their case must be put in more popular language than they seem able to use.

We are in the midst of what is probably the greatest revolution in all human history. The machine has become so efficient that it is rapidly tending to reduce the economic need for human labor to zero. Technology can make economic goods almost as free as the air we breathe. But this will mean fundamental changes which will go far beyond the "new deal" of any of our politicians. Unless we make those changes and fairly soon, human society will be caught and torn to pieces by the very wheels it has created. Technocracy, like the watchman of old, has sounded the warning. Unfortunately that warning is as yet couched in technical terms which the common man cannot understand. Perhaps right here is another man-sized task being prepared for the ministry. It may be our task to relay that warning. At any rate, many of our New York clergymen are going to hold further conferences with technocracy.

Claresholm Local Press.

## News Notes

Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Fowler of Magrath were in Raymond on Friday visiting with friends and relatives here.

Police Magistrate J. W. Low of Cardston was a Raymond visitor Tuesday last on official business.

Make your appointment NOW to see Eddie Cantor in "Palmy Days" at the CAPITOL 11 p.m. Saturday.

W. J. Kraft of Lethbridge, District Manager of Safeway Stores, was a Raymond visitor last Friday.

Miss Lenore Scoville is home from her school at Kimball for the holidays with her folks and friends in Raymond.

J. Alfred Rpie, Manager of the Magrath Trading Co., was a visitor in Raymond on Thursday last.

Melvin Godfrey of Magrath, Manager of the Penny Profit Stores, was a Raymond visitor Thursday of last week.

The world's greatest pantomime artist CHARLIE CHAPLIN at the CAPITOL, Friday, Jan. 26th in "CITY LIGHTS." Continuous showing from 5 p.m.

A repair crew from Lethbridge was here on Friday repairing some damage in the local Ellison Elevator when the buckets on the elevator belt were torn off, and a big cog wheel broken.

A great many Raymond people were in Stirling on Friday afternoon to the funeral of Wm. Clark, where C. F. Tollestrup, Lake Choirister, had charge of the choir. The services were reported as very impressive.

Donald Robertson, who was cut about the face and head on Saturday night of week before last, was on the streets Saturday afternoon, and was feeling pretty well, although weak from the loss of so much blood. His cuts are healing nicely.

# HAPPY NEW YEAR

And if 1933 isn't the best year  
we ever had, it's because we  
we didn't start right  
Let's Make It the Best

The RAYMOND RECORDER  
Printers and Publishers



# EDDIE CANTOR

MIDNIGHT PREVIEW  
Saturday Night -- 11 p.m.

FREE -- Hudson Bay  
Blanket

# "PALMY DAYS"

## LADIES' DRESSES

25 p.c. OFF

ONE LOT OF

## Mens' Suits

HALF PRICE

Week Only of Jan. 5 to 7

## Raymond Mercantile

COMPANY, LIMITED  
THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

## News Notes

The Midnight Frolic on Monday was a great success and was largely attended by all towns in Southern Alberta.

Ray and Billie Rodeback were bus passengers to Cardston Sunday afternoon for a visit with relatives in the Temple City.

The man who will not co-operate with his neighbors is out for himself and the neighbors generally know it first.

Misses Beth Walker and Wynora Scoville arrived home from the Normal School at Calgary to spend Christmas with families and friends here.

Elder Louis King arrived home Saturday evening from a 27 months mission in the North Central States Mission with his headquarters at Minneapolis, said, "no, the questions don't 'Lou' is looking fine and is pleased to be home again with his friends.

EDDIE CANTOR, U. S. A.—Uncle Sam's Advisor," at the Capitol 11p.m. SATURDAY.

Christmas Dinners on Sunday and again on Monday tested the capacity of most people, and many felt worse for awhile after dinner than they did before.

Teacher: "Are there any more questions that you would like to ask about whales?"

Small Girl: "Teacher, what has the prince got to do with 'em

We found an economist the other day. He was sitting in a dark corner of a restaurant, drinking tea and looking very lonely and disconsolate, so we stopped to chat for a moment. "What is the trouble, old man, we asked encouragingly. "Are you finding the question raised by the depression too hard for you?" He roused himself a little and ran his fingers thru his graying hair. "No," he headquarters at Minneapolis, said, "no, the questions don't bother me much, it's the answers that have me on the merry-go round."

## New Year's Greetings

Our cordial Greetings go out to you in the hope that the New Year will be bigger, brighter and more prosperous than any before

## The Broadway Store

## Bargain

## Christmas and New Year Fares

BETWEEN ALL PORTS IN CANADA

### FOR CHRISTMAS

One way Fare and One-quarter for round trip  
Going December 23, 24, 25  
Good to return until December 27th.

### FOR NEW YEARS

One way Fare and One-quarter for round trip  
Going Dec. 30, 31, 1932;  
Jan. 1, 2, 1933. Good to return until Jan. 3, 1933

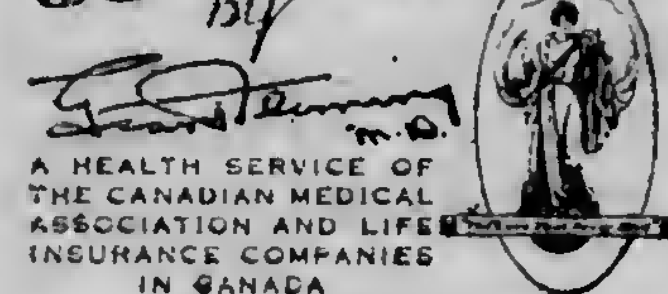
### FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS

One way Fare and One Third for Round Trip  
Going December 22, 23, 24, 1932. Good to return until January 3, 1933.

Plan Your Christmas and New Year's Trip NOW.  
Ask the Ticket Agent for Full Information

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## HEALTH



### ACID AND ALKALINE FOODS

We all know the game of see-saw; one side of the board goes down and the other up unless the weights on both ends are equal when the see-saw remains balanced.

We play a form of see-saw game with our foods. One side is made up of acid forming foods; the other side of alkaline. Neither one should be greater than the other, for good health requires that a reasonable balance be maintained between the two.

We cannot tell from the taste of foods whether their effect will be acid or alkaline in the body. After the food has been digested and use dup, there remains a residue, and it is the reaction of this residue which decides whether the food is acid or alkaline in its effect upon the body.

Fruits which are commonly thought of as acid are, as a matter of fact, alkaline foods, because they leave an alkaline ash. Prunes and cranberries are fruits which are an exception to the general rule; they are acid forming.

In addition to fruits, vegetables and potatoes are alkaline foods. Meats, eggs and cereals are acid foods. Milk, fat and sugar are practically neutral.

## News Notes

The Masquerade Dance on Wednesday night last was well attended and the crowd had a very enjoyable time.

Premier Bennett arrived at New York aboard the steamer Majestic from his trip to Europe on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to Ottawa to dig into matters which accumulated during his absence.

The body is able to adjust itself in a remarkable way to an excess of either group. There are, however, limits to its power, and there is no reason why it should be unduly called upon to exercise it when a proper selection of foods will make sure that the balance will be readily maintained.

It is in winter that we are most apt to overeat of acid foods. Fresh fruits and vegetables may not be available at this season, with the result that the diet is built up of meats, eggs bread, potatoes, pies and cereals, all of which are acid-forming, with the exception of potatoes. There is nothing wrong with any one of these foods, but a healthy body requires a variety of foods, the variety ensuring that the diet shall be balanced in all its constituents, including acid and alkaline foods.

From whatever point we come to consider diet, we find the need for a variety of foods. It is well to remember the need for a variety of food and the necessity for avoiding an excess of any kind of food.

# Debt Adjustment AND Interest Reduction

by IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED  
on accounts owing by Prairie farmers  
for products bought in 1929 and 1930

TODAY burdens of debt are disturbing nations and individuals and causing fear to weigh heavily upon all people. Until fear is overcome and employment increased, thereby strengthening prices, difficulties will continue to prevail.

Because of this situation the Company has by the means at its disposal provided labor and earnings for a larger number of people with the twofold object of reducing unemployment and strengthening the market for agricultural commodities. As a further contribution to the improvement of conditions, the Company will apply the following plan with regard to the individual debts which are owing to it by farmers in the Prairie Provinces for products supplied in 1929 and 1930:

### DEFER PAYMENT AND CANCEL INTEREST

- (1) Payment of these debts will be extended over a period of five years beginning October 1, 1933, with equal annual installments due each October 1.
- (2) The Company hereby undertakes to cancel entirely all interest charges on these farm debts from the time the goods were purchased until October 1, 1933, thus very materially reducing each farmer's liability to the Company and relieving him in present difficult times from further accumulation of debt.

### LOW CARRYING CHARGE

- (3) The Company will carry these accounts on its books after October 1, 1933, at a rate of four per cent interest.
- (4) The Company will adjust principal and interest payments in direct ratio to the price of wheat prevailing on October 1 of each of the five years when installments will be due.

- (5) In 1929 and 1930 a large volume of petroleum products was supplied on credit because many farmers were then unable to pay cash for the fuels and oils needed to seed and harvest their crops. In this emergency the Company departed from its established policy of selling for cash. Otherwise thousands of farmers would have been unable to work their land and the Company hoped that satisfactory crops and prices would restore prosperity to the entire western agricultural community. The wheat produced with these products was marketed at an approximate average price of 70 cents per bushel.

### WHEAT PRICES REGULATE PAYMENT

Taking this price as a basis the Company is prepared to extend an adjustment of principal and interest whereby the farmers' annual payments will be in the same ratio to the amount due as is the price of wheat, at the time payment is due, to the price of 70 cents. The price upon which adjustment will be made will be the price of No. 1 Northern Wheat at Fort William at the close of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on October 1 of the year in which payment is due. If the price should be below 70 cents, the installment due from the farmer will be reduced proportionately. On the other hand, should the price be in excess of 70 cents the installment due will not be thereby increased and the farmer will enjoy entirely the added benefit of a higher price.

### APPLIES FOR FIVE YEARS

(6) The same method will apply during the five years over which payments are being extended. For example: if wheat is 70 cents a bushel or more on October 1, 1933, a farmer owing an installment of \$63 would pay his installment in full. If, however, wheat is 60 cents a bushel on that date his installment would be \$54, a saving of \$9. If wheat is 50 cents a bushel on that date his installment would be \$45, a saving of \$18. Should the price of wheat be below 50 cents a bushel a reduction in the same ratio will be made. This plan includes an arrangement to continue the business relationship between this Company and its Western farmer customers. A farmer may at any time after October 1 next pay his account in part or in full and the amount payable will be adjusted on the basis of the price of wheat on October 1 preceding date of payment.

### INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATIONS SMALL

While many thousands of farmers in the west are in debt to the Company, the individual obligation is not large. The Company has served Western farmers from the pioneer days and is proud that since petroleum products were first required on the Prairie farms it has maintained a continuity of supply at all points. In its long dealings with the farmers its experience has been that they meet their obligations as quickly as their circumstances permit. In view of conditions, when through no fault of their own, their incomes have been greatly reduced, the Company believes that they should be given all possible assistance by deferred payment, by low interest charges and by prorating their obligations to their earning ability.

# IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Prairie Divisional Offices at:

WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANDON, MAN.  
CALGARY, ALTA.

REGINA, SASK.  
EDMONTON, ALTA.

SASKATOON, SASK.